

FALL DENOUNCES POLICY

law. The Monroe Doctrine was and is no "mere abstraction," nor is it a nebulous theory. It was promulgated through no mere access of enthusiasm for republican principles or antagonism to those of a monarchic state. The fundamental principles of the doctrine are as old as society or a sovereignty.

Senator Fall reminded the Democrats that the principle involved in the Monroe Doctrine was older even than the message of President Monroe, for it had been asserted by Washington and approved by Jefferson. He traced its history back to the right of self-defense inherent in man, individually and collectively.

Intervention a National Right.

"I have been for two years calling the attention of Senators to Mexican affairs with the hope that others might see as I saw the difference so well explained by John Bassett Moore between intervention for non-political and necessary reasons and the hand and political intervention in the domestic affairs of Mexico on the other.

"The first duty, a duty due to our citizens for their protection and the protection of their property and necessary because of the failure of the country in which they are residing to provide protection in the eyes of all nations, is a national right not justifying a declaration of war upon the part of Mexico and a duty and right recognized and clearly agreed to by Mexico in 1893, as I have shown."

"Such intervention," said Senator Fall, "is of a much graver consequence than intervention and when necessary it is a justification for a declaration of war."

The Senator insisted that while the President had referred to the treaty of 1893, the more dangerous route he had failed to exercise the peaceful method of intervening recognized by several civilized nations and that the policy of "watchful waiting" had gone on, while American lives and property were being outraged.

"We have dangled while Mexico burned," said Mr. Fall. "We have seen more of our citizens murdered and outraged and we have seen hundreds of millions of dollars more of our property destroyed."

Germany Ready to Act.

We warned Senators that we owe a duty to our nation and we must perform or they would shortly feel compelled to take action themselves. He called the attention of Senators to the fact that the German press generally lauded the Government view and that the tone of the newspapers very recently had indicated that Germany would not long tolerate non-action by the United States in the life of a single German subject was put in jeopardy by conditions in Mexico.

One of the most impressive features of Senator Fall's speech was the reading of a description of conditions in Mexico written to him within a few days by Emeterio de la Garza, who was at one time the special representative in Washington of the German Government, and who was commissioned as a member of the Mexican Congress. This writer, according to Senator Fall, had formerly differed with the Senator as to the method and restoring order, but the communication, which was dated March 7, described a situation which Mr. Fall declared he was unable himself to find language to describe.

Senator Fall said that he, but asked that the entire letter be printed in the Record.

"Their only aim is to fight," said the writer, "in shooting and severing hands from bodies, in eating raw flesh or burning alive their enemies. Ferocity is their natural condition, temerity is their supreme virtue."

No Thought of Peace.

"What a lot of savages, and such cannibals feast, such anarchical dancing, such political orgies and dignified by some with the name of government, who have a title of 'constitutionalism' by others who do not know their ilk. Not a single word about peace, not a single thought about humanity, not a ray of hope about conciliation, not a voice raised in remembrance, not a single soul which would throw in favor of order and country and humanity."

Referring to the President, Senator Fall said he yielded to no sentiment on the Democratic side in his Administration for the honesty and integrity of purpose of the President.

"But he knows absolutely nothing about the situation in Mexico," said Mr. Fall. "He is mistaken and has been mistaken in every step that he has taken."

"The President is justified for more than one reason in not recognizing Huerta," he added.

Then Mr. Fall told dramatically of how Huerta had betrayed Madero and seized the reins of government. "Huerta may be a murderer, but he is an able murderer on a grand scale," said Mr. Fall. "He will not murder a poor man who is on his knees begging for his life."

While Mr. Fall was describing the character of Gen. Huerta and the leaders of the revolutionary movement Senator Gallagher rose and inquired:

"How about Villa?"

"I am coming to Villa," said Senator Fall. "He is known not only in his own country, but throughout the border, as a common, ignorant, brutal murderer for hire."

The Senator then proceeded to dissect what he described as "a romance in the press" about how Villa had become a hero by killing the alleged seducer of his sister.

Senator Fall exploded this story by the statement that the records of the courts show that a warrant was issued for Villa for the murder of a poor man who was murdered while working for Villa in a butcher shop where Villa was selling stolen cattle.

Gradually Senator Fall told the story of the evolution of Villa from an outlaw in the mountains of Mexico into a Constitutional leader. In detail he described how his hand grew from the ranks of an army. He described the attack on a bull train carrying \$150,000 worth of bullion bars, the property of American citizens, and how Villa had taken possession of it. He found he could not get away with the bars of bullion and he demanded \$40,000 and obtained it for the release of the treasure after the American owners had appeared in vain before the release to Washington through the State Department for relief.

"With this \$40,000 in treasure Villa raised out in Mexico to establish a constitutional government," observed Senator Fall.

Mr. Fall declared that Villa's victory at Juarez was a complete one, and he paid the money to the officers in command to evacuate and that the consideration passed in the Hotel Sherman at El Paso.

FALL GIVES ROLE OF VICTIMS

Senator submits list of outrages in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Fall submitted to-day the following list of outrages committed upon Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

Mrs. Anderson, daughter and neighbor boy, killed June 22, 1913, Chihuahua, murdered arrested, served six months in jail and released.

Mabel Richardson, little girl, outraged; Colonia Juarez. No attempt to punish perpetrator.

James D. Harvey, killed, State of Chi-

huahua, May, 1912, and mutilated with a

spade. Nothing done.

William Adams, killed July 2, 1912, with his daughter's arms around him, by Mexican army. Nothing done.

Thomas Fountain, killed after court-martial by Salazar at Parral; after warning of the distinction Salazar later arrested this aide of border charged with smuggling and released. Now held at Fort Bliss.

Joshua Stevens, killed near Colonia Pacheco, Mexico, August 25, 1912, in defending daughters from attack.

Johnny Brooks, Texan, killed at Colonia Chihuahua, Chihuahua, in 1913. He killed his assailant, Portillo.

Matthew Gourd and two daughters assaulted near Tampico July 24, 1913.

Rogers Palmer, Englishman, killed because of failure to open safe at Durango about June 18, 1913.

Carlos von Brandis and L. W. Elder, Americans, wounded about same time by explosion of bomb.

H. W. Stepp, American, shot on failure to pay \$500 ransom.

A. W. Lauriat, English subject, stripped, beaten, shot and left for dead about same time.

Edmund Hayes, American, employee of Madero Company; also Robert Thomas, American citizen, negro, killed at Madera by Mexican Federal officer, Santa Carava, arrested and later discharged.

Benjamin Griffin, Chihuahua by rebels, 1913. Nothing done.

Benjamin Griffin, rancher, murdered on July 5, 1913, near Chihuahua, by bandits.

John H. Williams, mining engineer, killed by stray bullet March 5, 1913, when rebels attacked Nacozari.

Boris Darow, consulting engineer, killed in attack on Nuevo Buena Vista February 21, 1913.

G. Wolf, mining engineer, murdered July 16, 1913, by outlaws in northern Sonora.

Mrs. E. W. Holmes, killed by shell during bombardment, Mexico city, February, 1913.

Frank Ward, shot in back by bandits in home near Yago, Tepic Territory, April 9, 1913.

U. S. Official Murdered.

John S. H. Howard, United States customs inspector, assassinated near Eagle Pass, Tex., February 10, 1913.

Pablo Soto, merchant of Naco, Ariz., killed by stray bullet during conflict between Federals and rebels March 24, 1913.

L. Bushnell, mounted policeman, killed in Naco, Ariz., March 24, 1913, by stray bullet fired by rebels.

John H. Williams, killed by bandits in Coahuila, State of Michoacan, in March, 1913.

Herbert L. Russell, manager of American Victoria McLaughlin ranch, near Durango, murdered by rebels September 29, 1912.

Robert Williams, policeman, Phoenix, Ariz., killed by Mexican bandits, who crossed line and entered Arizona, Mexican independence day, September 16, 1912.

Scott Price, bystander, killed when bandits were firing on Williams.

N. Matthews, Mormon, killed while fleeing from Colonia Morelos, Sonora, September 16, 1912, when bandits were looting the town.

McKisken, American, executed near Arenal Prieta, September, 1912, because rebels suspected he had given information to Federal troops.

W. H. Waite, manager, Esmeraldas plantation at Ochelal, Vera Cruz, beheaded April, 1912, when he refused to pay money demanded by bandits.

H. L. Strauss, formerly correspondent for New York Herald, killed with thirty-four other non-combatants when Zapatistas held up train August 11, 1912, near Cuautla, Morelos.

Thomas C. Kane, railroad conductor, shot through head when bandits wrecked train and killed many passengers, April 10, 1912.

University Professor Killed.

H. Seffer, formerly a professor in the University of California, and three servants, killed by rebels April 29, 1911, near Hermosillo.

R. H. Ferguson, San Francisco, member of Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, killed by bullet fired over the border.

Two unidentified men killed May 9, 1911, in El Paso by stray bullets fired by Federal troops.

Dr. R. G. Clarke, Taylorville, Ill., shot in the Mexico city May 27, 1911, by a party of bandits.

John R. Lockhart, Scotts City, Mo., mining engineer, killed by bandits in Durango, November, 1911.

R. N. Meredith, Troy, Ohio, struck by bullet during bombardment in Mexico city in February, 1913.

Mrs. Percy Griffith, legs shot off during the same bombardment.

A. E. Thomas, murdered by bandits while protecting wife and seven children near Nogales, Sonora, March 10, 1912.

Robert Huntington, railroad switchman, shot without cause near Agua Prieta April 12, 1911.

J. C. Edwards, native of Virginia, shot to death while accidentally within rebel lines near Agua Prieta April 13, 1911.

Stephon, of J. M. Foster of Newark, N. J., killed at Alameda, Cal., June 1911 because he had professionally treated a wounded insurgent.

John Hertling of Douglas, Ariz., hanged near Nogales by rebels under Orozco July, 1912.

Guido Schubert, Douglas, Ariz., hanged same time.

John Camp, killed, El Paso, May 9, 1911, when rebels attacked Juarez.

Antonio Garcia, killed, El Paso, May 9, 1911, by stray rebel bullet.

Clarence H. Cooper, throat cut and robbed, El Paso, August 4, 1912.

Graham-Taylor, at Aguas Calientes, English, died after being robbed and stripped, August, 1913. Unknown American killed.

Fifteen victims of the wrecked train at Cumbre tunnel, February 9, 1914, were Americans.

Alfred Olcott, now of Los Angeles, shot at Sonora with his partner, while defending wife and daughter from outrage.

Clemente Vergara, Gustav Bauch, William Benton, the latter English, killed.

WARRANTS FOR HUERTA AIDS

Four Accused of Planning Filibuster Expeditions Into Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., March 9.—Miguel E. Diebold, Consul-General for the Huerta Government of Mexico; Enrique de la Sierra, local Consul for the Huerta Government; Alfredo Margala, Vice-Consul; and R. Saldaña, Huerta's paymaster in El Paso, gave bond before United States Commissioner G. B. Oliver this afternoon on charges of conspiring to set on foot filibustering expeditions in the United States. The hearing of the Mexican officials was set for March 17 and the bonds

of Diebold and Sierra were fixed at \$2,000, while those of the two others were placed at \$1,000 each. A certified check was put up by the Consul-General for their appearance.

Francisco Porras, Miguel Anchohondo, Manuel Minjares, Matias Alba, Javier, Trancoso, Jose Munoz Solas, Bolivar Mesa and Jesus Chaves were arrested at the Union Station Saturday and three of them confessed that the party had been hired by the Mexican consular officials to go into Eagle Pass and join the Huerta army.

With similar stories from other witnesses regarding other expeditions that had only been partially successful, the officials held these prisoners as witnesses and decided to arrest the Consul General and his assistants.

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36 PERISH IN ST. LOUIS FIRE

Toll of Victims at Missouri Athletic Club May Reach Fifty.

Eight Bodies Found in Clubhouse Rent by Explosion After Bursting of Gas Main.

2 NEW YORKERS MISSING

Dozen Men Descend From Fifth Floor to Safety on Adj. Building.